

the bog.

Towards the last days I spent in the Swedish countryside, I had my best find. Our hosts showed us some *P. vulgaris*, my first in Europe, growing in a rock/sand mixture, near a mountain stream. I looked around, and nearby, I discovered *P. vulgaris* and *D. rotundifolia* growing together in moss (not sphagnum). I walked around some more, and then found the largest *Pinguicula* I had ever seen! They were buried very deep in sphagnum between some bushes. Each leaf was at least 6 inches long and 1 inch wide. They were

beautiful, but unfortunately, impossible to photograph.

The interesting common factor in all of my sightings is that no matter where the plants were to be found, the habitat was amazingly similar in both countries. The sphagnum bogs were alike, and the beaver pond made me feel like I was at home in Canada!

But no matter where I found my CP, each discovery was as exciting as the last.

—Mark Ainley is a ninth grade student at West Hill High School in Montreal.

Drosera capensis (Crestate) An Historical Account

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If my memory serves me right, it was back in '75 that there was an outbreak of Cyclamen Mite among *Drosera* collections in Southern California. The little pests were eventually eliminated but the deformed leaves reminded all of us of their destructive powers. At about this same time, I first noticed an unusual occurrence on one of my *D. capensis* narrow-leaf flowers (Photo #1). At first, it was suspected that the mites were still present or some residual effects lingered on from the miticide that was used (Kelthane-WP). But being an avid propagator and always looking for intriguing varieties, I cut up the one leaf that had become bifid (forked at the tip) and hoped for budding (Photo #2).

As usual with this easy-to-propagate variety, budding took place and the plantlets were transplanted and grown on to maturity. One of the progeny developed into a plant characterized by the crestate growth form or an elongation of crown. (Photo #3). This most desirable feature was selected for mass propagation and the plant was put into a modified high volume production to see if the crestate feature would hold true. Subsequent

propagations and the resultant plants conformed to the hoped-for crestate form. Plants were distributed to local collectors

Continued on page 48.



Photo #2

Photo by Bob Hanrahan



Photo #4

Photos both pages



Photo #5



Photo #1

by Bob Hanrahan



Photo #3

Continued from page 45

as a *D. capensis* form to watch and note any unusual growth patterns. Then one of the original propagated plants that I had began a most abnormal development in 1977. A single leaf emerged that was not only broad, but it assumed a spiral form of growth that simply bewildered me and others that saw it. Eventually the plant produced a flower that resembled the original flowering plant from 1975. No seed was produced, but the single leaf was photographed and then the leaf was amputated and photographed for historical records (Photos #4 & #5). The leaf was extensively propagated and the resultant

progeny consistently produced the crestate growth habit. The plants were then distributed via WIP in 1979 as *D. capensis* "Crestate."

The many moves that were made from California to the East Coast and back and forth a couple of times eliminated many plants, including the "Crestated or Multifida" *capensis*. I would once again like to work with this particular clone and would be interested in hearing from anyone who still has an original clonal type in their collection. Perhaps we can re-establish and develop a *capensis* var. *multifida* into a fully established variant of this most popular species.

Nepenthes — Continued from p. 41

lights required until it was light enough to see. *N. tentaculata* first appeared at 6,500 ft. and would be a common sight throughout the moss forest. At 7,400 ft. we left the main trail and observed *N. lowii* emerging from a steep cliff entwining the leptospermum trees growing on the ledge. The eccentric green pitchers and the bright red inner surface combined with a deeply vaulted lid made *N. lowii* the most unusual shaped pitcher we would come upon.

We continued through the dimly lit moss forest gaining altitude with each step. Beneath this closed canopy, trees were festooned with lichens while their trunks and lower branches played host to epiphytic orchids, mosses, and ferns. Scattered beams of light penetrating the passing cool mist and the strange forest acoustics only added to the eerie, but beautiful ambience.

Four hours later and our legs beyond pain, we left the moss forest and entered the ultra basic zone at approximately 9,000 ft. Here, *N. villosa* grew in abundance proudly displaying its red/orange pitchers among the dwarfed trees and scrubs. In dense areas, climbing plants sent their long tendrils cascading to the ground. When one views this plant for the first time, little doubt remains why *N. villosa* possesses such an illustrious repu-



Ray Triplitt with *N. ventricosa*
Ifugao Prov.

tion. The imposing teeth-like projections attached to the mouth of the pitchers and continuing up both sides of the prominent neck represent the ultimate development in a peristome.

Pressing on to the upper margin of the zone, *N. villosa* became sparse at about 10,500 ft. The weather remained clear and the view was spectacular from the lofty eminence.

On our second climb we left the summit trail numerous times and on one occasion, observed the hybrid *N. × kinabaluensis* (*N. rajah* × *N. villosa*) growing on